

Act in order to restore local control of neighborhoods across America.

Adopted in 1968 as the last major piece of civil rights legislation in that decade, the Fair Housing Act protects the rights of individuals to purchase property and live in a neighborhood anywhere they could afford. In principle, the Fair Housing Act—the act—is a good law.

In practice, however the act has been often heavy-handed. In too many instances, the act has superseded local control. In short, the Fair Housing Act has frequently served as a "Washington knows best" prescription for neighborhood planning. I intend to change that.

The legislation I am introducing today makes two important reforms:

First, it allows a community to exercise reasonable zoning and other land use regulations to determine the number of unrelated occupants in a home and the location of residential care facilities in the community; and

Second, it allows neighborhood residents to express legitimate concerns about land use in their neighborhoods, without threat of retaliation by the Federal Government.

This bill is an effort to restore balance to the Fair Housing Act. To fight vigorously against housing discrimination, the Federal Government must partner with local communities. Moreover, we must acknowledge the principle that local communities are in the best place both to fight discrimination and to judge how land is used in its neighborhoods. The Fair Housing Act should reflect this principle.

I urge all my colleagues to endorse this critical legislation to restore local control of America's neighborhoods.

CONGRESSWOMAN ELEANOR
HOLMES NORTON RECOGNIZES
KAPITOL KLOWNS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Kapitoll Klowns was organized 20 years ago, to perform within the greater D.C. area to provide wholesome family entertainment for all to enjoy. This club educates and encourages its members to the highest ideals in the art of clowning. This year, during International Clown Week, August 1–7 the Kapitoll Klown Alley will be competing for the Clowns of America Award. The Charlie Award—Clowns Have A Real Love In Everyone—is an award that commemorates the alley that has the most active participating members during International Clown Week.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Kapitoll Klown Alley range from 5 to 79 years of age and help raise money for humanitarian causes. Among their humanitarian deeds, they served the community by participating in the 52d and 53d Presidential Inaugurations of the 20th century. They also provided financial support to The Children's Inn at NIH, an organization that meets the medical needs of children who experience serious and life threatening illnesses.

Mr. Speaker, the Kapitoll Klown Alley has contributed to the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area in other capacities such as the International Furnishings and Design Associates [IFDA] Christmas Party sponsored by the Ken-

nedy Institute. Those individuals that reside at the Kennedy Institute are children who do not have family or live in disadvantaged homes. Last, but not least, the Kapitoll Klowns supported the United States Navy Band by participating in the annual Children's "Lollipops" concert.

Mr. Speaker, these humanitarian deeds, among many others, exemplify that the Kapitoll Klowns indeed have a real love for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in acknowledging the public and human service commitment of the Kapitoll Klown Alley.

CONGRESSMAN JACK QUINN, MC,
ADVOCATING FUNDING FOR
PROSTATE CANCER

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a matter of life and death that most of us seldom hear anything about. Prostate cancer, which accounts for nearly one-fourth of all newly diagnosed cancer cases each year, is a disease that gets ignored in the national debate on health care. Unfortunately, the same stigma that used to be associated with breast cancer is still associated with prostate cancer. Men are afraid to discuss the disease with their families and with their doctors, and are often even afraid to acknowledge the disease in their own minds.

For this reason, prostate cancer has never received the attention it demands. Although over 41,000 men in this country die from prostate cancer each year, prostate cancer research receives only 3.6 percent of the Federal dollars allocated for cancer research. Just because many men are reluctant to call attention to this disease does not mean that they should be condemned to die. The United States currently spends less than \$8 in research for every patient with prostate cancer. This Nation has an obligation to dedicate the same resources to prostate cancer research that it dedicates to other, more well-known diseases.

Looking the other way will not make the problem disappear. Between 1973 and 1993, the incidence of prostate cancer increased by 175.9 percent. As the baby boom generation turns 50 years old, the incidence of prostate cancer is projected to increase even further. Unless the Federal Government makes the commitment now to devote the necessary resources to battling this disease, the toll on Americans will continue to grow.

Too many men have died because they made the mistake of ignoring the devastating effect of prostate cancer. Please join me in preventing the Federal Government from making the same mistake.

IN HONOR OF ZORA NEALE
HURSTON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 31, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, we rise to honor one of African-American's most influ-

ential and significant voices of the 20th century: Zora Neale Hurston. Zora is one of our most renowned and distinguished writers and interpreters of Southern African-American culture, and also serves today, almost 40 years after her death, as an experienced role model to all young women throughout the Nation. For all of her work and contributions to American culture and literature, it is fitting for all of us to have a commemorative stamp that would recognize Zora's contributions to American life.

There is a beautiful elementary school in my congressional district that is named for this gifted artist and I had the privilege of speaking to the brightest young boys and girls, as well as the talented teachers and staff who daily work and play and learn there.

Zora Neale Hurston came of age in literature at a time when a woman had only recently been granted the right to vote and when recognition for a female literary writer, especially an African-American woman, was unheard of. The key to Zora's success was her ability to overcome the odds and make a name for herself. I would like to congratulate Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN of Jacksonville for spearheading this congressional effort to have a stamp issued for Zora.

Zora grew up in Eatonville, FL, a small town approximately 10 miles out of Orlando, that was settled by newly-freed slaves; she was a daughter to a tenant farmer, who was later Eatonville's mayor. Although this great lady's schooling was constantly being interrupted, she maintained her natural curiosity and sharpened her creative abilities through her constant reading.

Even after she had given up her formal education, Zora insured her place in literary history by finishing high school while working as a waitress and enrolling at Howard University. It was there where she was encouraged to write by Alain Locke, one of the early African-American leaders, and other English professors. It was Zora's determination and commitment to literature that granted her the honor of having her short story, "Drenched in Light," published in a 1924 edition of Opportunity, a magazine then published by the Urban League. It was the publication of this short story that eventually resulted in her scholarship to Barnard College and Columbia University and a new interest in anthropology, specifically the folklore of Harlem and the American South, for which she is celebrated. Zora was then chosen as the victor of the Urban League's literary contest short story and one-act play categories. It was this recognition that was fundamental in having her associate with great artists and poets, including Langston Hughes.

Zora's writings and her work as a teacher, Hollywood scriptwriter, and a newspaper columnist, were all instrumental in her contributions to the American literary landscape. It was Zora's literary accomplishments, her style of writing, and the subject of the African-American experience that were indispensable in her major influence on such great contemporary female poets and authors such as Toni Morrison, Maya Angelou, and Alice Walker.

After Zora's death in 1960, the popularity of her writings increased. Today, Zora's name is highlighted in the Black Female Playwrights category and she has been inducted into the Women's Hall of Fame and Florida's Writer's Hall of Fame.

As a woman, a minority, and a former English teacher, I pay tribute to Zora Neale